

The NORTH-CAROLINA
MAGAZINE;
OR,
UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCE.

From FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23, to FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1764.

*Of the Political and Civil Rights of the
British Colonists.*

[Continued from page 197.]

TH E parliament may be deceived, they may have been misinformed of facts, and the colonies may in many respects be misrepresented to the King, his parliament and his ministry. In some instances, I am well assured the colonies have been very strangely misrepresented in England. I have now before me a pamphlet, called the "administration of the colonies," said to be written by a gentleman who formerly commanded in chief in one of them. I suppose this book was designed for public information and use. There are in it many good regulations proposed, which no power can enforce but the parliament. From all which I infer, that if our hands are tied by the passing of an act of parliament, our mouths are not stopped, provided we speak of that transcendent body with decency as I have endeavoured always to do; and should any thing have escaped me, or hereafter fall from my pen, that bears the least aspect but that of obedience, duty and loyalty to the King and parliament, and the highest respect for the ministry, the candid will impute it to the agony of my heart, rather than to the pravity of my will. If I have one ambitious wish, 'tis to see Great-Britain at the head of the world, and to see my King, under God, the father of mankind. I pretend neither to the spirit of prophecy, nor any uncommon skill in predicting a Crisis, much less

to tell when it begins to be 'nascent' or is fairly midwiv'd into the world. But if I were to fix a meaning to the two first paragraphs of the *administration of the colonies*, tho' I do not collect it from them, I should say the world was at the eve of the highest scene of earthly power and grandeur that has been ever yet displayed to the view of mankind. The cards are shuffling fast thro' all Europe. Who will win the prize is with God. This however I know, *detur digniori*. The next universal monarchy will be favourable to the human race, for it must be founded on the principles of equity, moderation and justice. No country has been more distinguished for these principles than Great-Britain, since the revolution. I take it, every subject has a right to give his sentiments to the public, of the utility or inutility of any act whatsoever, even after it is passed, as well as while it is pending — The equity and justice of a bill may be questioned, with perfect submission to the legislature. Reasons may be given, why an act ought to be repealed, and yet obedience must be yielded to it till that repeal takes place. If the reasons that can be given against an act, are such as plainly demonstrate that it is against *natural* equity, the executive courts will adjudge such act void. It may be questioned by some, tho' I make no doubt of it, whether they are not obliged by their oaths to adjudge such act void. If there is not a right of private judgment to be exercised, so far at least as to petition for a repeal, or to determine the expediency of risking a trial at law. the parliament might make itself arbitrary, which it is conceived it can not by the constitution — I think

Elizabeth

think every man has a right to examine as freely into the origin, spring and foundation of every power and measure in a commonwealth, as into a piece of curious machinery, or a remarkable phenomenon in nature; and that it ought to give no more offence to say, the parliament have erred, or are mistaken, in a matter of fact or of right, than to say it of a private man, if it is true of both. If the assertion can be proved with regard to either, it is a kindness done them to shew them the truth. With regard to the public, it is the duty of every good citizen to point out what he thinks erroneous in the commonwealth.

I have waited years in hopes to see some one friend of the colonies pleading in public for them. I have waited in vain. One privilege is taken away after another, and where we shall be landed, God knows, and I trust will protect and provide for us, even should we be driven and persecuted into a more western wilderness, on the score of liberty, civil and religious, as many of our ancestors were, to these once inhospitable shores of America. I had formed great expectations from a gentleman, who published his first volume in quarto, on the rights of the colonies two years since; but, as he foresaw, the state of his health and affairs have prevented his further progress. The misfortune is, gentlemen in America, the best qualified in every respect to state the rights of the colonists, have reasons that prevent them from engaging: Some of them have good ones. There are many infinitely better able to serve this cause than I pretend to be; but from indolence, from timidity, or by necessary engagements, they are prevented. There has been a most profound, and I think shameful silence, till it seems almost too late to assert our indisputable rights as men and as citizens. What must posterity think of us. The trade of the whole continent taxed by parliament, stamps and other internal duties and taxes as they are called, talked of, and not one petition to the King and parliament for relief.

I cannot but observe here, that if the parliament have an equitable right to tax our trade, 'tis indisputable that they have as good an one to tax the lands and every thing else. The taxing trade furnishes one reason why the other should be taxed, or else the burdens of the province will be unequally born, upon a supposition that a tax on trade is not a tax on the whole. But take it either way, there is

no foundation for the distinction some make in England, between an internal and an external tax on the colonies. By the first is meant a tax on trade, by the latter a tax on land, and the things on it. A tax on trade is either a tax of every man in the province, or 'tis not. If 'tis not a tax on the whole, 'tis unequal and unjust, that a heavy burden should be laid on the trade of the colonies, to maintain an army of soldiers, custom-house officers, and fleets of guard ships; all which, the incomes of both trade and land would not furnish means to support so lately as the last war, when all was at stake, and the colonies were reimbursed in part by parliament. How can it be supposed that all of a sudden the trade of the colonies alone can bear all this terrible burden. The late acquisitions in America, as glorious as they have been, and as beneficial as they are to Great Britain, are only a security to these colonies against the ravages of the French and Indians. Our trade upon the whole is not, I believe, benefited by them one groat. All the time the French Islands were in our hands, the fine sugars, &c. were all shipped home. None as I have been informed were allowed to be bro't to the colonies. They were too delicious a morsel for a North American palate. If it be said that a tax on the trade of the colonies is an equal and just tax on the whole of the inhabitants; What then becomes of the notable distinction between external and internal taxes? Why may not the parliament lay stamps, land taxes, establish tythes to the church of England, and so indefinitely. I know of no bounds. I do not mention the tythes out of any disrespect to the church of England, which I esteem by far the best *national* church, and to have had as ornaments of it many of the greatest and best men in the world. But to those colonies who in general dissent from a principle of conscience, it would seem a little hard to pay towards the support of a worship, whose modes they cannot conform to.

If an army must be kept up in America; at the expence of the colonies, it would not seem quite so hard if after the parliament had determined the sum to be raised, and apportioned it, to have allowed each colony to assess its quota, and raise it as easily to themselves as might be. But to have the whole levied and collected without our consent is extraordinary. 'Tis allowed, even to *tributaries*, and those laid

laid under *military* contribution, to assess and collect the sums demanded. The case of the provinces is certainly likely to be the hardest that can be instanced in story. Will it not equal any thing but down right military execution? Was there ever a tribute imposed even on the conquered? A fleet, an army of soldiers, and another of tax gatherers kept up, and not a single office either for securing or collecting the duty in the gift of the tributary state.

I am aware it will be objected, that the parliament of *England*, and of *Great Britain*, since the union, have from early days to this time, made acts to bind, if not to tax *Ireland*. I answer, *Ireland* is a *conquered* country. I do not, however, lay so much stress on this; for it is my opinion, that a *conquered* country has, upon submission and good behaviour, the same right to be free, under a conqueror, as the rest of his subjects. But the old notion of the *right of conquest* has been, in most nations, the cause of many severities, and heinous breaches of the law of nature: If any such have taken place with regard to *Ireland*, they should form no precedent for the colonies. The subordination and dependency of *Ireland*, to *Great Britain*, is expressly declared by act of parliament, in the reign of *G. 1st*. The subordination of the colonies to *Great Britain*, never was doubted by a Lawyer, if at all; unless perhaps by the author of the administration of the colonies: He indeed seems to make a moot point of it, whether the colony legislative power is as independant "as the legislative *Great Britain* holds by its constitution, and under the great charter."—The people hold under the great charter, as 'tis vulgarly expressed from our law-books: But that the King and parliament should be said to hold under *Magna Charta*, is as new to me, as it is to question whether the colonies are subordinate to *Great Britain*. The provincial legislative is unquestionably subordinate to that of *Great Britain*. I shall endeavour more fully to explain the nature of that subordination, which has puzzled so many in their enquiries. It is often very difficult for great lovers of power, and great lovers of liberty, neither of whom may have been used to the study of law, in any of its branches, to see the difference between subordination, absolute slavery and subjection, on one side; liberty, independence and licentiousness, on the other. We should endeavour to find the middle road, and confine ourselves to it. The

laws, the proceedings of parliament, and the decisions of the judges, relating to *Ireland*, will reflect light on this subject, rendered intricate only by *art*.

"*Ireland* being of itself a distinct dominion, and no part of the kingdom of *England* (as it directly appeareth by many authorities in *Calvin's* case) was to have PARLIAMENTS holden there as in *England*."

Why should not the colonies have, why are not they entitled to their assemblies, or parliaments, at least, as well as a conquered dominion?

"*Wales*, after the conquest of it, by *Edward the first*, was annexed to *England*, jure proprietatis, 12 Ed. 1. by the statute of *Rutland* only, and after, more really by 27 H. 8, and 34, but at first received laws from *England*, as *Ireland* did; but writs proceeded not out of the *English* chancery, but they had a chancery of their own, as *Ireland* hath; was not bound by the laws of *England*, unnamed until 27 H. 8. no more than *Ireland* is.

Ireland in nothing differs from it, but having a parliament *gratia Regis* (i. e. upon the old notion of conquest) subject (truly however) to the parliament of *England*. None doubts *Ireland* as much conquered as it; and as much subject to the parliament of *England*, if it please."

A very strong Argument arises from this authority, in favour of the *unconquered* plantations. If since *Wales* was annexed to *England*, they have had a representation in parliament, as they have to this day: and if the parliament of *England* does not tax *Ireland*, can it be right they should tax us, who have never been conquered, but came from *England* to colonize, and have always remained good subjects to this day?

I cannot find any instance of a tax laid by the *English* parliament on *Ireland*. "Sometimes the King of *England* called his Nobles of *Ireland*, to come to his parliament of *England*, &c. and by special words, the parliament of *England* may bind the subjects of *Ireland*"—

The following makes it clear to me, the parliament of *Great Britain* do not tax *Ireland*. "The parliament of *Ireland* having been prorogued to the month of August next, before they had provided for the maintenance of the government in that kingdom, a project was set on foot here to supply that defect, by retrenching the drawbacks upon goods exported thither

ther from England. According to this scheme, the 22d, the house in a grand committee, considered the present laws with respect to drawbacks upon tobaccos, muslins, and East India silks, carried to Ireland; and came to two resolutions, which were reported the next day, and with an amendment to one of them agreed to by the house, as follows, viz. 1. That three pence *per* pound, part of the drawback on tobacco to be exported from Great-Britain for Ireland, be taken off.

2. That the said dominion of the drawback do take effect upon all tobacco exported for Ireland, after the 24th of March 1713, and continue until the additional duty of three pence half penny per pound upon tobacco in Ireland, expiring on the said 24th of March be *regrant-ed*: And ordered a bill to be brought in, upon the said resolutions.

Proceedings of House of Commons.

This was constitutional; there is an infinite difference between taking off British drawbacks, and imposing Irish or other Provincial duties.

"Ireland is considered as a provincial government, subordinate to, but no part of the Realm of England," Mich 11. G. 2. in case of Outway and Ramsay—"Acts of parliament made here, (i. e. in England) extend not to Ireland, unless particularly named; much less judgments obtained in the courts here; nor is it possible they should, because we have no officers to carry them into execution there."

The first part seems to be applicable to the plantations in general, the latter is not; for by reason of charter reservations and particular acts of parliament, some judgments in England may be executed here, as final judgments, before his Majesty in council on a plantation appeal, and so from the admiralty.

It seems to have been disputed in Ireland, so lately as the 6 Geo. 1. Whether any act of the British parliament bound Ireland; or at least it was apprehended, that the undoubted right of the British parliament to bind Ireland, was in danger of being shaken: This, I presume, occasioned the act of that year, which declares, that "the kingdom of Ireland ought to be subordinate unto and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, as being inseparably united thereto. And the King's Majesty, with the consent of the lords and commons of Great-Britain in parliament, hath power to make laws to bind the people of Ireland."—

This parliamentary power must have some bounds, even as to *Ireland* as well as the colonies, who are admitted to be subordinate *ab initio* to Great-Britain; not as *conquered*, but as *emigrant* subjects. If this act should be said to be a declaration not only of the general, but of the universal power of parliament, and that they may tax Ireland, I ask, Why it has never been done? If it had been done a thousand times, it would be a contradiction to the principles of a free government; and what is worse, destroy all subordination consistent with *freedom*, and reduce the people to *slavery*.

To say the parliament is absolute and arbitrary, is a contradiction. The parliament cannot make 2 and 2, 5: Omnipotency cannot do it. The supreme power in a state, is *just dicere* only:—*just dare*, strictly speaking, belongs alone to GOD. Parliaments are in all cases to *declare* what is for the good of the whole; but it is not the *declaration* of parliament that makes it so: There must be in every instance, a higher authority, viz. GOD. Should an act of parliament be against any of *his* natural laws, which are *immutably* true, *their* declaration would be contrary to eternal truth, equity and justice, and consequently void; and so it would be adjudged by the parliament itself, when convinced of their mistake. Upon this great principle, parliaments repeal such acts, as soon as they find they have been mistaken, in having declared them to be for the public good, when in fact they were not so. When such mistake is evident and palpable, as in the instances in the appendix, the judges of the executive courts have declared the act "of a whole parliament void." See here the grandeur of the British constitution! See the Wisdom of our ancestors! The supreme *legislative*, and the supreme *executive*, are a perpetual check and balance to each other. If the supreme executive errs, it is informed by the supreme legislative in parliament: If the supreme legislative errs, it is informed by the supreme executive in the King's courts of law.—Here, the King appears, as represented by his judges, in the highest lustre and majesty, as supreme executor of the commonwealth; and he never shines brighter, but on his Throne, at the head of the supreme legislative. This is government! This, is a constitution! to preserve which, either from foreign or domestic foes, has cost oceans of blood and treasure in every age; and the blood and the treasure have upon the whole been well

spent. British America, hath been bleeding in this cause from its settlement: We have spent all we could raise, and more; for notwithstanding the parliamentary reimbursements of part, we still remain much in debt. The province of the *Massachusetts*, I believe, has expended more men and money in war since the year 1620, when a few families first landed at Plymouth, in proportion to their ability, than the three Kingdoms together. The same, I believe, may be truly affirmed, of many of the other colonies; tho' the *Massachusetts* has undoubtedly had the heaviest burthen. This may be thought incredible: But materials are collecting, and tho' some are lost, enough may remain, to demonstrate it to the world. I have reason to hope at least, that the public will soon see such proofs exhibited, as will shew, that I do not speak quite at random.

(To be continued.)

As the New Horse-hoeing Husbandry, published in England some Years ago, by Mr. TULL, and now much used there, may be of great Advantage if introduced in America; we therefore hope the following Extract from that Book, may be agreeable to our Readers.

THE chief Art of an Husbandman is to feed Plants to the best Advantage; but how shall he do that, unless he knows what is their Food? By Food is meant that Matter, which, being added and united to the first *Stamina* of Plants, or *Plantulae*, which were made in little at the Creation, gives them, or rather is their Increase.

'Tis agreed, that all the following Materials contribute, in some Manner, to the Increase of Plants; but 'tis disputed which of them is that very Increase of Food. 1. *Nitre*. 2. *Water*. 3. *Air*. 4. *Fire*. 5. *Earth*.

I will not mention, as a Food, that acid Spirit of the Air, so much talk'd of; since by its eating asunder Iron Bars it appears too much of the Nature of *Aqua Fortis*, to be a welcome Guest alone to the tender Vessels of the Roots of Plants.

Nitre is useful to divide and prepare the Food, and may be said to nourish Vegetables in much the same Manner as my Knife nourishes me, by cutting and dividing my Meat: But when *Nitre* is apply'd to the Root of a Plant, it will kill it as certainly as a Knife misapply'd will kill a Man: Which proves, that *Nitre* is, in respect of Nourishment, just as much the Food of Plants, as *White Arsenick* is the Food of Rats. And the same may be said of Salts.

Water, from *Van Helmont's* Experiment, was

by some great Philosophers thought to be it. But these were deceived, in not observing, that *Water*, has always in its Intervals a Charge of *Earth*, from which no Art can free it. This Hypothesis having been fully confuted by Dr. *Woodward*, no-body has, that I know of, maintain'd it since: And to the Doctor's Arguments I shall add more in the Article of Air.

Air, Because its Spring, &c. is as necessary to the Life of Vegetables, as the Vehicle of *Water* is; some modern Virtuosi have affirm'd, from the same and worse Arguments, than those of the Water Philosophers, that Air is the Food of Plants. Mr. *Bradley* being the chief, if not only Author, who has publish'd this Phantasy, which at present seems to get Ground; 'tis fit he should be answer'd: And this will be easily done, if I can shew, that he has answer'd this his own Opinion, by some or all of his own Arguments.

His first is, that of *Helmont*, and is thus related in Mr. *Bradley's* general Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening, Vol. I. p. 36. 'Who dry'd Two hundred Pounds of Earth, and planted a Willow of Five Pounds Weight in it, which he water'd with Rain, or distill'd Water; and to secure it from any other Earth getting in, he covered it with a perforated Tin Cover. Five Years after, weighing the Tree, with all the Leaves it had borne in that Time, he found it to weigh One Hundred Sixty-nine Pounds Three Ounces; but the Earth was only diminish'd about two Ounces in its Weight.'

On this Experiment Mr. *Bradley* grounds his Airy Hypothesis. But let it be but examined fairly, and see what may be thence infer'd.

The Tin Cover was to prevent any other Earth from getting in. This must also prevent any Earth from getting out, except what enter'd the Roots, and by them pass'd into the Tree.

A Willow is a very thirsty Tree, and must have drank in Five Years Time several Tuns of Water, which must necessarily carry in its Interstices a great Quantity of Earth (probably many times more than the Tree's * Weight,) which could not get out, but by the Roots of the Willow.

Therefore the Two hundred Pounds of Earth not being increased, proves that so much Earth as was poured in with the Water, did enter the Tree.

Whether the Earth did enter to nourish the Tree, or whether only in order to pass through it (by way of Vehicle to the Air,) and leave the Air behind for the Augment of the Willow, may appear by examining the Matter of which the Tree did consist.

If the Matter remaining after the Corruption or Putrefaction

* The Body of an Animal receives a much less Increase in Weight than its Perspirations amount to, as *Sanctorius's* Static-Chair demonstrates.

Putrefaction of the Tree be Earth, will it not be a Proof, that the Earth remained in it, to nourish and augment it? for it could not leave what it did not first take, nor be augmented by what pass'd through it. According to *Aristotle's* Doctrine, and Mr. Bradley's too, in Vol. I. p. 72. "Putrefaction resolves it again into Earth, its first Principle."

The Weight of the Tree, even when green, must consist of Earth and Water. Air could be no Part of it, because Air being of no greater specific Gravity than the incumbent Atmosphere, could not be of any Weight in it; therefore was no Part of the One Hundred Sixty-nine Pounds Three Ounces.

Nature has directed Animals and Vegetables to seek what is most necessary to them. At the Time when the *Fœtus* has a Necessity of Respiration, 'tis brought forth into the open Air, and then the lungs are filled with Air. As soon as a Calf, Lamb, &c. is able to stand, it applies to the Teat for Food, without any Teaching. In like Manner Mr. Bradley remarks, in his Vol. I. p. 10. 'That almost every Stem and every Root are formed in a bending Manner under Ground; and yet all these Stems become strait and upright when they come above Ground, and meet the Air; and most Roots run as directly downwards, and shun the Air as much as possible.'

Can any Thing more plainly shew the Intent of Nature, than this his Remark does? *viz.* That the Air is most necessary to the Tree above ground, to purify the Sap by the Leaves, as the Blood of Animals is depurated by their Lungs: And that Roots seek the Earth for their Food, and shun the Air, which would dry up and destroy them.

No one Truth can possibly contradict or interfere with any other Truth; but one Error may contradict and interfere with another Error, *viz.*

Mr. Bradley, and all Authors, I think, are of Opinion, that Plants of different Natures are fed by a different Sort of Nourishment; from whence they aver, that a Crop of Wheat takes up all that is peculiar to that Grain; then a Crop of Barley all that is proper to it: next a Crop of Pease, and so on, till each has drawn off all those Particles which are proper to it; and then no more of these Grains will grow in that Land, till by Fallow, Dung, and Influences of the Heavens, the Earth will be again replenish'd with new Nourishment, to supply the same Sorts of Corn over again. This, if true, (as they all affirm it to be,) would prove, that the Air is not the Food of Vegetables. For the Air being in itself so homogeneous as it is, could never afford such different Matter as they imagine; neither is it probable, that the Air should afford the Wheat Nourishment more one Year, than the ensuing Year; or that the same Year it should nourish Barley in one Field, Wheat in another, Pease in a Third; but that if Barley

were sown in the Third, Wheat in the First, Pease in the Second, all would fail: Therefore this Hypothesis of Air for Food interferes with, and contradicts this Doctrine of Necessity of changing Sorts.

(To be continued.)

From the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

A Letter from Jamaica, says,—“I am very sorry to tell you, that by the late orders I received here for swearing in all the men of war as custom house officers, and by seizures made in consequence thereof, the Spaniards are so terrified that they will not run the risk of bringing hither either money or mules to traffic with us; so that a pistole is now rare to be met with; and, in a very short time this island, which always abounded with Spanish coin, and remitted such quantities of it to England, will have no other currency than Paper money: The Spaniards will very soon be supplied with linens, woollens, silks, cutlery, &c. from the French and Dutch territories, who will probably know how to set a true value on this branch of trade, and take care to keep it. We are quite at a loss to know what harm ever Spanish money did to England, or where is the mischief to our mother country, in supplying the Spaniards with the manufactures of Great Britain.

We are told, that there neither is, nor ever was, any scheme proposed for appointing an Archbishop, or more than four Bishops in our American Plantations; or for placing them elsewhere than in the episcopal colonies, or for giving them any authority in civil matters, or over any Dissenters from the Church of England, or which may be grievous to any members of that Church; or for levying any tax in any place, in order to their support.

A great number of Stone-masons are embarked at Liverpool for the two Floridas, where, it is said several important places of strength are to be erected on the frontiers of those provinces.

L O N D O N, Sept. 7.

It is said our Ambassador at Paris, on presenting the memorial on the behaviour of the French at Turk's Island, received but a very evasive and unsatisfactory answer; having been told, according to the quibbling of that Court, *That it should be enquired into! But required some T I M E.*

It is now said, should the French persist in their design of sending troops to Corsica, an
English

English Fleet may possibly visit the Mediter-
ranean in a little time.

This week arrived in town, very strong remonstrances from the Northern-Colonies, with respect to their cramp'd trade, by means of some new regulations in America:—As did also, several petitions from the British Islands in the West Indies: All which are preparing, by their respective Agents, to be laid before the ensuing parliament.

A report is pretty current at the East end of the town, that a certain very Great Personage lately expressed a desire, that the importation of French manufactures might be made Felony the next meeting of the Parliament; and that the wearers of the minutest article, should either be fined a large sum, or be imprison-
ed six months.

This morning an Express arrived in town with advice that his Royal Highness the D. of York, landed this morning at Dover from his travels abroad.

PRICE CURRENT in NEWBERN.

Tar, 10s.	Jamaica Spirit, 6s.
Pitch, 12 s. 6 d.	N. E. Rum, 2 s 6 d.
Turpentine, 11 s	Melasses, 2 s.
Flour, 16 s.	Loaf Sugar, 1 s. 4 d.
Corn, 2 s. 6 d.	Muscovado do. 45 s. to
Pease, 3 s.	50 s.
Rice, 13 s. 4 d.	White-oak Hhd. Staves,
Tallow, 7 d.	4 l.
Bees-Wax, 1 s. 8 d.	Pipe do. 6 l.
Deer-Skins, 1 s. 8 d.	Barrel do. 35 s.
Do. drest, 3 s. 4 d.	Saw-Mill Lumber, 66s 8d
West-India Rum, 4 s.	Tann'd Leather, 1 s.

Advertisements.

WHEREAS we the Subscribers do possess, viz. John Edmondson, Two Hundred Acres of Land on the upper Side of Broad Creek, and Seventy Five Acres on the lower Side thereof: Isaac Barrington, Jun. Five Hundred and Fifty Acres on the upper Side of said Broad Creek, situate in Craven County; and having been, for some Time past, Sufferers by People who make it their Practice of Hunting, Driving, and committing other Wrongs and Trespasses on our said Lands, (tho' often forbidden) contrary to Law; Do therefore from henceforth forwarn all Persons whatsoever from Hunting, Driving, and committing any Kind of Trespass on our Lands; as on the contrary they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law, by

JOHN EDMONDSON,
ISAAC BARRINGTON, Jun.

Nov. 30, 1764.

TO BE SOLD,

A STILL of 106 Gallons, with a Pewter Worm; also, Two Barrels of Tallow, some Barrels of soft SOAP, Two Quarter Casks of Madeira WINE, and a plate handle SWORD, with a Belt. Enquire of BERNARD PARKINSON, Merchant in Newbern.

Nov. 30, 1764.

November 22, 1764.

WHEREAS the Partnership of *McLin* and *Burroughs*, being now Dissolved, all Persons indebted to the said Partnership, either by Bond, Note, or Book-Debt, are desired to discharge the same, or settle Accompts with *John Burroughs*, in *Newbern*, or in his Absence, with *Mr. Jacob Shepherd*, Merchant, in *Newbern*: Their speedy Compliance will save them much Trouble and Expence, and very much oblige

Their most humble Servants,

McLIN and *BURROUGHS*.

N. B. The said *Burroughs* has lately imported an Assortment of Goods suitable for the Season, which he will sell cheap for Cash, Produce, or short Credit.

Newbern, Nov. 16, 1764.

WHEREAS divers Persons have, for a long series of Time, been guilty of trespassing on the Lands of the Subscriber, situate within 1, 2, and 3 Miles of Newbern, on the South Side of Neuse, and on the North about one Mile and a Quarter, by felling, lopping, mauling, cutting, picking up, carting and carrying off, not only his prime Timber, viz, Ash, Cypress, Cedar, Oak and Hickory, but also, other valuable Timber in the Marine Way, and do still persist in such Enormity, maugre the many and frequent Instances of Conviction he has had, whereby, and with-
all, to have trounced the Offenders, has, neverthe-
less, out of Humanity, and as a Friend to, and Lover of Peace, connived thereat, upon their Promise to do so no more, which no Regard having been paid to, gives this Public Notice, That unless such Persons do desist herein for the future, and others, who prudently may be cautioned by their Example, they will be prosecuted to the utmost Rigour of the Law: And by Way of Reward and Encouragement for any Person or Persons who will apprehend the Person or Persons so offending or trespassing as aforesaid, he will, for any white Person, detected and brought to lawful Conviction, give *Twenty Shillings*, Proclamation Money, and for every Slave detected as aforesaid, and taken into Custody, *Five Shillings* like Money.

JOHN RICE.

Newbern, Nov. 16, 1764.

WHEREAS fundry Persons have, and do still continue to cut and pillage Wood off the Land belonging to Miss *Mary Lister*, adjacent to the Town of Newbern: Notice is hereby given to such Persons, That unless they do desist, they will be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law: And as a Reward to any Person or Persons who will apprehend the Person for Persons so doing, I will pay, for any white Person detected of trespassing on said Land, so as they can be lawfully convicted, *Twenty Shillings*, and for every Slave detected as aforesaid, and taken into Custody, *Five Shillings*.

By JOHN SMITH,
Attorney for Guard.

Newbern, June 15th, 1764.

PROPOSALS For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE Office and Authority of a *Justice of Peace*, as well within their *County Courts*, as without. As also, the *Duty of Sheriffs, Constables, Coroners, Churchwardens, Overseers of Roads*, and all other Judicial and Ministerial Officers within this Province; wherein the Nature of their several Offices will be described, their *Duty* pointed out, and the Manner of their *Appointment* shewn. To which will be added, all Manner of *Precedents in Use and Practice* in this Province. The whole adapted to the *Laws, Customs, and Usage* of the Country.

CONDITIONS.

I. **T**HIS WORK will contain about *Thirty* Sheets in *Octavo*, and be printed on a good Paper and Letter.

II. **T**HAT it will be delivered to the *Subscribers*, well bound in *Leather*, at 13 s. 4 d. each.

III. **T**HAT it will be done on the same Plan with the *Office of a Justice* published in *Virginia* by *Mr. Webb*, some Years ago, and that *Book* followed, as far as 'tis agreeable to the *Practice* of this Province.

* * The Utility of this WORK speaks for itself, especially in a young Country, where it may be supposed many Officers are ignorant of their *Duty*, and many *Irregularities* and *Misprisions* likely to happen, in the *Discharge* of their several Offices.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the *Printing-Office* in *Newbern*, and Papers will be sent to the several Counties.

WANTED,

A Person that understands tending a Saw-Mill. Any Person inclinable to undertake, may meet with great Encouragement by applying to the Printer. Also, wanted a Mill-Wright, that would undertake the building of a Saw-Mill, and making a tumbling Dam over a very rapid Stream.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Press, and speedily will be
PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Use, from the first Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Revival of the Laws published by the Commissioners some Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is designed as the First Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the present Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the present Time, being already published, and to be sold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and those that have had their Effect, expired, or obsolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, shewing when repealed, or how otherwise provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King CHARLES the Second. Persons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, shall have their Orders immediately complied with.

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in
NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of North-Carolina, in Force and Use, since the Revival of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a List of the Names of those Gentlemen who subscribed for the BOOK.

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